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- (1) Specification
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Patent Application

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Air sterilization and purification apparatus
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1 set
1 set
1 set
1 set Method Examination
1 set

Specification

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1. Name of the Invention: Air Sterilization and Purification Apparatus

2. Scope of Patent Claims

In an air purification apparatus that passes positively charged airborne dust between opposing electrodes, an air sterilization and purification apparatus wherein air is caused to pass through while inducing a separation phenomenon by switching the direction of flow of air that passes through the aforementioned opposing electrodes and modifying a cross section of the passage.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention of the present application is one that relates to an air sterilization and purification apparatus, and in a purification device that causes airborne dust particles to be absorbed by static electricity, relates to a device capable of raising dust removal effectiveness, and is intended to achieve an air sterilization and purification apparatus that, in particular, is made up of a combination of novel and ever simpler elements, is manufactured by a simple process with lower costs of production, and that, with excellent safety, is capable of achieving even better results in use.

Along with the development of heavy industry, air pollution from sources at each stage of the production process, nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide emitted from transportation sources, and heavy metal particulates, have steadily increased. The widespread expansion of pollution has become an issue of serious concern to society, and various regulations have been proposed to prevent pollution, including preventing the generation of toxic materials as well as the strengthening of emissions standards. These approaches, however, cannot be considered adequate, and there are a growing number of people who suffer from lung cancer and other cancers as well as an increase in the number of people suffering from asthma. Air purifiers have become a common and indispensable part of life and are to be found installed in homes and sickrooms to prevent and/or treat these illnesses, and are used as prevention or treatment devices in the production stages of sanitary pharmaceuticals, foods, devices, and are also employed in the production of precision machinery.

A variety of devices have been suggested to cleanse the air by removing airborne toxic materials. Among those are air purifiers that use filter materials in air flow passageways to physically collect the dust, or electrical air purification devices such as dust removers that make use of static electricity or infrared rays to disinfect the air, or a combination of any of these approaches in order to remove toxic materials.

Among these, suggestions for conventional devices based on the aforementioned use of static electricity are known, including, for example, (a) an approach utilizing centrifugal force designed such that air, induced from an air inlet, passes through an ionization element while electrical voltage is applied to the inner and outer cylinders while the inner cylinder rotates, moving the air between the inner and outer cylinders, and (b) an approach where, in the above configuration, the outer circumference of an inner cylinder has inclined guide vanes provided in the axial direction along the outer circumference of the inner cylinder and rotational movement is applied to the air as it passes through between the inner and outer cylinders to make use of centrifugal force.

The above mentioned approaches have attempted combined dust collection by the use of electrostatic migration and centrifugal force, however, because high voltages with 11 KV in between the inner and outer cylinders, and as a result of rotating the induced air, a rectified electricity may be generated due to frictional resistance depending upon the air flow rate, and electric discharge sparks may occur between the dust particles that have collected onto the external cylinder, frequently causing risk of electrocution as well as the increased production of ozone and possible malfunction of the device.

In view of the above, research conducted by the inventors of the present application have overcome and eliminated the well known defects described above, and have perfected a device that is superior in terms of safety and that markedly increases the efficiency with which dust is adsorbed. The invention comprises a fan motor; an inner cylindrical electrode that has a

built-in high-voltage transformer, and that is connected to the positive side; a high voltage cap connected to the negative side; an external cylindrical electrode that is earthed; and a housing that has openings on both sides, and that is supported by a pedestal. On occasion that airborne dust that is guided into the unit through the upper inlet passes through an ionization section high-voltage cap that is connected on the negative side, a positive charge is applied to the dust, and it is guided into the electrostatic field between the grounded outer cylindrical electrode and the positive inner cylindrical electrode, and as a result of the electrostatic induction effect, airborne dust passing through is adsorbed onto the surface of the outer cylindrical electrode. Thus, the present invention is characterized by having opposing electrodes that have a plurality of parallel curved surfaces and a plurality of convex curved surfaces or recessed curved surfaces on the inner cylinder and an outer cylinder provided with a plurality of parallel curved surfaces and a plurality of convex curved surfaces or recessed surfaces, wherein the convex curved surfaces or recessed surfaces of the inner cylinder and the convex surfaces or recessed surfaces of the outer cylinder alternate with each other. By creating an electrostatic field between these opposing cylinders, the direction of the flow of air passing through them can be alternated, and the flow passageway cross section can be altered so that the flow rate fluctuates, thereby creating a flow separation phenomenon. This causes the generation of a stagnant flow, a reverse flow, or a turbulent flow of air that contains dust. The intention here is to extend the duration of the effect of the electrostatic adsorption on the outer cylindrical electrode surface and to increase in the efficiency of dust removal. The next object of this invention is to provide a device with superior safety. Additionally, an object of the invention is to provide a simple and compact mechanism that can be made available at low cost and that can be placed easily in a variety of locations, as well as to provide a device that allows simple, easy, and safe cleaning of the panel upon which the dust has been adsorbed. Other objects and characteristics of the present invention can be understood from the following explanation.

In Figs. 1 through 5, a housing acceptor cylinder (5) is supported on a stand (1) by means of a shaft (2) upon which a support board (4) consisting of insulating material and provided with exhaust windows (3); an external cylinder accepting cylinder (7) is mounted on the edge of the lower opening section of said housing; an exhaust windows (6) is arranged in the external cylinder barrel (7); and a fan motor (8) is internally installed in a motor cap (9). The fan motor (8) (for practical purposes, preferably with a maximum torque of $1040 \pm 10\%$) is connected to a power source, and the motor cap (9) has a built-in high-voltage transformer (11) that is connected to a power source. An inner tube electrode (14) made of metal and provided with stepwise alternating vertical curved surfaces (12) and convex curved surfaces (13) is installed onto the positive side of the high-voltage transformer, and a rounded-head inner cap (16) made of insulating material and continuing the multiple outer cylinder support [illegible] (15), (15) is mounted in the top opening of this inner cylindrical electrode (14). A metallic high voltage cap (18) that is provided with a limit switch (17) is installed in this cap (16) and connected to the negative side of the high-voltage transformer and a metallic outer cylindrical electrode (22) provided with stepwise alternating vertical curved surfaces (20) and recessed curved surfaces (21) on the upper opening edge step section (19) of the outer cylinder acceptor (7). The vertical arced surfaces (20) and the recessed arced surfaces (21) are positioned so as to face the swelling arced surfaces (12) on the inner cylindrical electrode (14) and the vertical arced surfaces (12) on the inner cylindrical electrode (14) with each other, respectively. The external cylindrical electrode (22) faces the inner cylindrical electrode (14). According to FIG. 1, an air inlet window (23) is arranged in the upper opening of the external cylindrical electrode (22), and a retainer plate (25) made of insulating material is provided on the bottom limit switch retainer element (24). Next,

the housing (27) is installed on the upper opening of the outer perimeter section (26) of the housing acceptor cylinder (5), which is installed on the support board (4). A head section retaining cylinder (28) is installed at the top section of this opening, and an air inlet window (29) is provided in this upper opening and a connector board (31) made of insulating material and provided with dust-proof mesh/screen (30) that is connected by means of bolts (32) to the retainer plate (25), air inlet windows (29), and air inlet windows (23), and is configured so that air passes between the inner and outer electrodes, the exhaust windows (6), and the exhaust windows (3), and is circulated to the outside when the fan motor (8) is operating.

At this time, when the high voltage transformer (11) and power source are connected by a switch, which is separately arranged (in practical terms, an input voltage of 100 V AC and output voltage of 7 KV DC are preferable) the airborne dust that is introduced [into the unit] is positively charged in the vicinity of the transformer (11), by the inner cylindrical electrode (14) that has been connected to the positive side by means of the electrostatic induction between the inner and outer electrodes, and is migrated to the external cylindrical electrodes (22) and clung to its walls.

Here, the direction of the air flow that is passing through the convex curved surfaces (12) and vertical curved surfaces (13) provided on the inner cylindrical electrode (14) is switched by the vertical curved surfaces (20) and recessed curved surfaces (21) provided on the outer cylindrical electrodes (22), and as a result of the change in the cross section layer between these electrodes, the spacing between the vertical curved surfaces (12), (20) of both electrodes should be approximately 20 mm; the spacing between the vertical curved surfaces (21) on the outer cylindrical electrodes (22) and the convex surfaces (13) on the inner cylindrical electrodes (14) should be approximately 16 mm; and the spacing between the recessed curved surfaces (21) on the outer cylindrical electrodes (22) and the vertical curved surfaces (12) on the inner cylindrical electrode (14) should be approximately 25 mm, for practical purposes. The recessed curved surfaces (21) should be 5 mm in diameter, while the convex curved surfaces (13) should be 4 mm in diameter. There is a change in flow rate, and the separation phenomenon is augmented. As a result, the dust-bearing air flow stagnates, reverses or becomes turbulent, thereby extending the duration for electrostatic adsorption and increasing dust collection efficiency (Fig. 6).

In the cross sectional configuration of the above mentioned both electrodes described above, in another embodiment, the convex curved surfaces (13) of the inner cylindrical electrodes (14) could have a gentle linear flow [illegible] convex curved surfaces (13) on the upstream side to intensify the switching of the direction of flow and the change in the flow passageway cross section, making it that much easier for the separation phenomenon to occur, forming lead (33) between the convex curved surfaces (13), (13) for a configuration that augments electrostatic induction. (Fig. 7)

Moreover, as a separate embodiment, convex curved surfaces (34) with gentle flow lines are formed on the upstream side of the outer cylindrical electrodes (22), and both flow line convex curved surfaces (34) and flow line convex curved surfaces (35) are positioned so they oppose one another, thereby intensifying the switching of the direction of flow and the change in the flow passageway cross section, extending the duration in which adsorption occurs due to stagnation, reverse flow, and turbulent flow of the dust-containing air (Fig. 8).

With regard to removal of dust clung onto the surfaces of the outer cylindrical electrodes, the power to electrode (22) is removed along with the retainer plate (25) by removing the connector board (31) and by pulling up and removing the head section retaining cylinder (28) and the housing (27), and after cleaning these, it is easy to restore them to their original state and join together. At this time, the retainer element (24) of the retainer plate (25) is separated from the limit switch

(17), thereby breaking off the flow of current between the high-voltage transformer (11) and the power source, so that there is no risk of electrocution.

As configured above, the present invention extends the duration of the cling effect on the outer cylindrical electrode by means of electrostatic induction of the dust-carrying air that passes between the electrodes, thereby increasing the efficiency of dust removal and reducing mold spores and yeast fungus.

Moreover, this is a particularly safe device since there is no danger that frictional force and resulting rectified electricity will be generated as a result of centrifugal force as the air passes through the unit, and the risk of malfunction due to sparking electric discharge between the adsorbed dust particles resulting in electrocution or explosion can be prevented, and the generation of ozone can be suppressed.

Also, given the device's simple and compact configuration, it can be manufactured less expensively, and it is also easy to move.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a front view. Figure 2 is a plan view. Figure 3 is a view of the bottom surface. Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view along the A-A line in Figure 1. Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view along the B-B line in Figure 1. Figure 6 is an enlarged view of the area indicated by the letter E in Figure 4. Figure 7 is an enlarged flow line cross section diagram of another embodiment. Figure 8 is an enlarged flow line cross section diagram of yet another embodiment.

Applicant: Kyowa Seiko, Ltd.

Agent: Hiraki MIURA [seal]

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卷之三

卷之二十一

- | | | |
|-----|-------|------|
| 1. | 英明の名前 | 成田英明 |
| 2. | 性別 | 男 |
| 3. | 年齢 | 20歳 |
| 4. | 籍貫 | 東京 |
| 5. | 職業 | 学生 |
| (1) | 年齢 | 20歳 |
| (2) | 年齢 | 20歳 |
| (3) | 年齢 | 20歳 |
| (4) | 年齢 | 20歳 |

50 eicoso

呼 音

2、発音の名前 空気取出音成り
3、發音根本の原因

五の事件をねえられたおじいさんのんじんを。お
内ナヌアホノモモセヨヌセキコシナシタ生父の學生
貧乏少ひて、上記費用する費用を過度する豈可
石川あ方口を以て内ナセ。本口御身の所持金を過度
セゼルヒヒトニヨツテ。お隣現家で内セゼヌルエ
娘を育児せしめスよりナシたことと寺田とすエヌ
父故御身が御院。

• १०८ •

太陽の表面は、空気の密度が減少して薄く、太陽のふんじんを等速で上り放せしめる音が聞こえていて、その速度が等速音速ととのてれる距離に因し、ちぐれで測定して一層正確な結果が得られる。測定は工具とよりはむしの実験室で最も生産的である。太陽の表面は、工具と測定装置を構成するなどのてれる花崗岩質地盤を構成するものである。

藏文大藏经

◎日本国特許庁

公開特許公報

- ①公開昭 51-90076
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③出願日 昭50. (1975). 2. 6

（全5頁）
序號
2019-41

②日本分類
7-2 c84

⑤ DEC 12
BOSC v/gp

合せおきによって河を構成せんとする要素が含まれている。

上口の火災は、煙突火の威力と火炎火との火
成炭還元率を出つたものであるが、過度の外燃は
内にエスカレート火災を導出し、火入頭は火災の
を止め得る。エスカレート火災によつては所要時間はま
つで発火までの生じ、外燃に火炎がそれ以上んじん
その間に火炎が止む。しかし火炎が止むそれ
がも)。一スオーンの男生火を用大しオーン火を火
の前後上昇しくなる。又しかし火炎が止まる
の大風をあれまつたので可燃化が困難であつた

次に御用事につき又如何の御成せ申し御座
ヌ。 おまへはおれ、おのれの上より御付でござ
りて又不思議御用事にておもろ御成せ申からぬる
天未御用事、ハラシタク天御用事成し、或ヘア

卷四 1951—1960 年

上野K子、アカウタの新美術は研究の結果上野の
歴史文化より大穴を見抜かれし、色々面白
な所。ふんじんの良き古石を一層大切にと
てセイヨウ化を図られたので、ファンタジー
でトランスセキズLEONARDの如きは勿論
、アーヴィングの如きはアーヴィング、モルヒー
等々といひ古文書をもじり、KJLもまたハ
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て莫ニのふんじん、アーヴィングされたり
ツンツの古文書を見出するに、ローランド
ル、坂本洋九が大穴を見抜くとKOMISHEDEの
歴史文化の如きが見出され、アーヴィングによつ
てお出でアーヴィングの如きは勿論
セミホの如きをもつて、LADYで次第
の如き)、即ちする事は、最初の手筋は西
洋の如きは勿論、その他の如きは勿論
セミホの如きと並んで、その他の如きは勿論
であると、九月の如きは勿論又は勿論と至る。

(22)は内河支流(21)の流域(20)と互いに内河
ナリとよばれてゐる。内河流域(22)と同様に
せて最も大きい上、その上万キロメートルに及ぶ流域(23)を
有し、下流カリミットスイナの河口付近(24)を
含むてある流域(22)を河川流域(25)を基盤とし、
本に河川流域(25)を構成したヘドラング(26)と同様の
上流河口付近流域(27)にヘドラング(26)で構成
し、その上万キロメートルに及ぶ流域(23)を構成し
上、その上万キロメートルに及ぶ流域(23)を構成し
河川流域(25)を構成したのが本流域(22)の流域(20)
を構成し、オーバードムを介して河川流域(20)と連
絡し、日本海に注ぐし、ファンヌートー湖を介
する事、大河出港(28)から北洋(29)の航
運港(30)へと立派な港(31)となり、河、外洋等開港を通
じて、英支那(32)、西欧諸國で世界大貿易する開
港とする。

支那KX、支那支那として、支那支那(?)に
- 一山支那に之て支那を支那支那支那(?)を減少
- 二支那支那(?)に之て支那を支那支那支那支那
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- 支那、支那支那と支那支那支那をより支那支那
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され、内訳マッチング(3)について述べた。
の問題をした内訳マッチング(3)が問題となる。
(3)に適用されその結果が得られる。
との事、内訳マッチング(3)

本筋の説明は、上記の要領によると、内臓筋肉を通過する空気又は水質蒸氣等によって外見は表面に現れる現象を起すので、その原因は水蒸氣が水の分子とその間で作用、結晶化等の段階を経てゐることである。

又、通常中の火薬は、火薬粉等に入つておられ
てゐる種類足りの発生のそれ位なく、よつて
火薬それ以上にビンとの間に火花被せて燃焼する
事で、火薬が燃焼の過程を飛散に抑えな
どで、スラングの飛出を抑制することともできる
手段には使われた事例である。

さらに農業用機械小屋を2つ立て農業生産と
少式の生産を共に運営する事が出来ます。

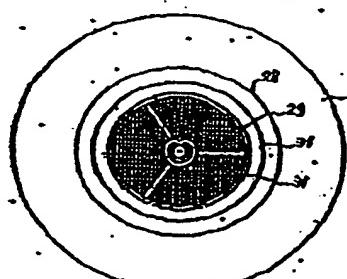
第二圖過渡圖、第三圖較平直圖、或3種坡度

本用、壁に設置する内筒一端側にかかる袋状部、
又つ筒に内筒一端側にかかる袋状部、本用袋
は、筒上にかかる袋状部の袋筒、筒上部にかかる
袋筒にかかる内筒袋筒部、筒上部にかかる
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袋筒にかかる筒筒袋筒部である。

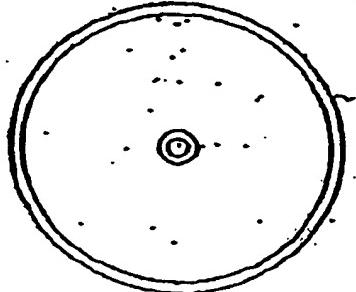
出願人 有田本益 勝利社工
代理人 三浦 勉

22

第2図

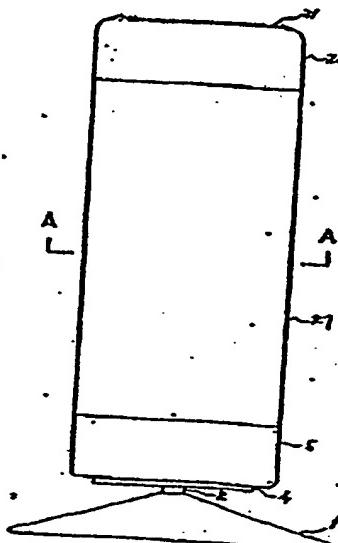


第3図

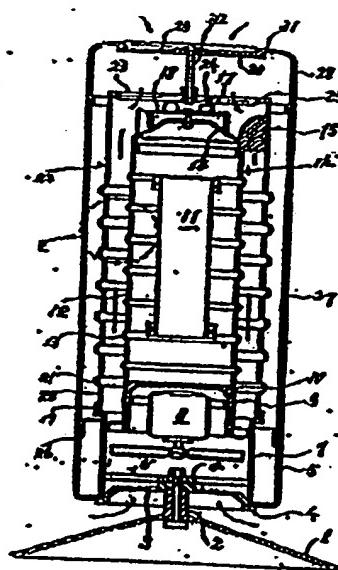


-100-

第1図



第4図

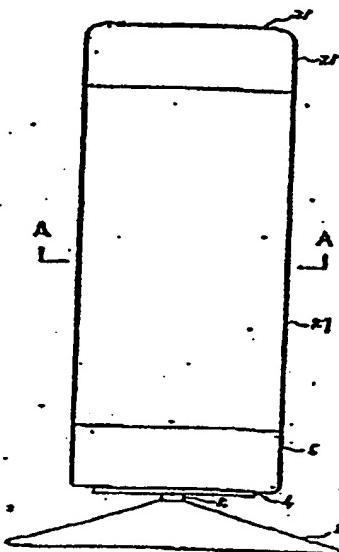


同様、吹き出物等を内蔵する大形の吹き出物装置等、
又は吹き出物等を内蔵する吹き出物装置、吹き出
物等を内蔵する吹き出物装置等、又は吹き出物等
を内蔵する吹き出物装置等、又は吹き出物等
を内蔵する吹き出物装置等である。

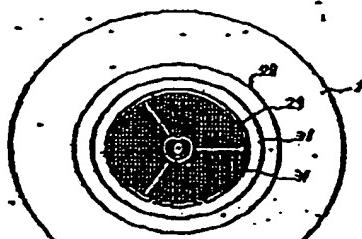
出願人 村山幸雄 有田義工
代理人 三浦 勲

特開昭51-90077 ④

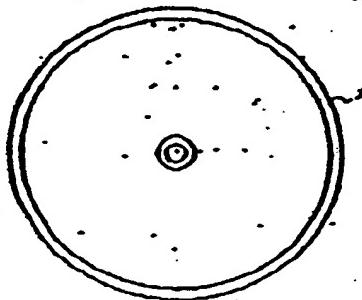
第一圖



第二圖

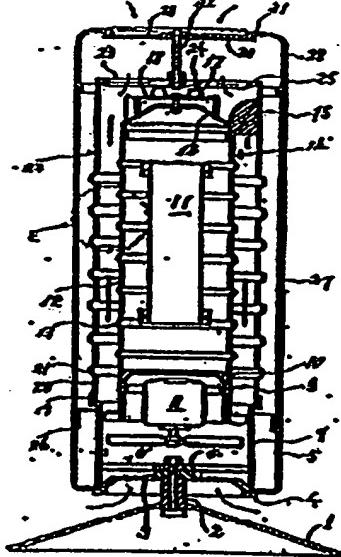


第三圖



-400-

第四圖

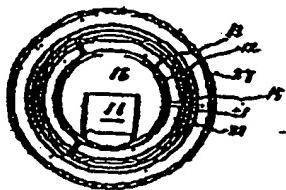


(5)

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特開昭61-90077 (5)

第5図



第6図 第7図 第8図

